

WILL MAKE MAYOR
HEAD OF POLICE

Charter Change Committee Votes
to Abolish Board of Police
Commissioners.

DECISION IS UNANIMOUS

Adopt Christian's Motion Extending
to Him Greatly Enlarged
Powers of Removal.

Practically without debate as to the advisability of the change, the Council Charter Change Committee last night by a unanimous vote, adopted the resolution introduced Tuesday night by President Peters, of the Common Council, declaring it to be the sense of the committee that the new charter shall vest in the Mayor the full control of the Police Department.

Councilman Pollock suggested an amendment, giving the Mayor exclusive control of the appointments and discipline and leaving the business affairs of the department to the Administrative Board.

Mr. Peters declined to accept the amendment, holding the belief that such a plan might lead to an undesirable division of authority. Mr. Pollock did not press his amendment.

Under the Peters resolution, the present Police Board is abolished and its powers are vested in the Mayor, who is to appoint the chief of police. The chief is vested with the authority to appoint the members of the force.

The unanimity with which the committee endorsed the abolition of the Police Board makes it certain that at least this change will find place in the charter reform plan that will ultimately be framed. There was no disposition last night to connect the committee's action with the fact that has been directed against the Police Board since its demotions and removals of Thursday night. The abolition of the board had been the one change upon which all factions agreed, and last night's action merely carried out what was known to be coming.

In voting to abolish the Police Board, the committee adopted in part the recommendation of the committee which recently completed an investigation of the Police Department. The recommendation of this body was that the board be abolished and that its duties be vested in a single commissioner.

McCarthy refers to KRENGEL'S DISMISSAL.

Only once during the evening was there a direct reference to the Police Board's dismissal of Sergeant Krengel. McCarthy was understood to refer to the committee that instead of the Mayor being all but bereft of any real power, he was actually clothed with extraordinary power if he only chose to exercise it.

The Mayor, said Mr. McCarthy, is the only officer within the city limits who has the authority to order armed soldiers to fire upon the citizens, and with two other officers of the city forms a board having absolute authority to dictate what officers shall be installed in theaters for the protection of the public. In his own mind, he said, he was satisfied that the Mayor had full power, if he chose to exercise it, to remove any official of the Police and Fire Departments.

SAYS MAYOR HAS MANY IMPORTANT POWERS

"The Mayor has power in many and important directions, if he was disposed to examine the laws and find out just how much power he has," said Mr. McCarthy. "He has the authority to inspect every office in the city and to satisfy himself that each official is performing his duty properly, and if he is not doing so to investigate his conduct. There are many other things he could do, if he chose to do them."

"What other things, for example, could the Mayor do that he is not now doing?" asked Councilman Pollock. "I wish you would be more specific."

"He could remove from the Police Board two Police Commissioners—one who has been asked to resign and another who has been reprimanded for misconduct," replied Mr. McCarthy.

The report was followed by an outburst of applause. Mr. Pollock asked for other examples of acts which the Mayor might perform whose legality would be less open to question. Mr. McCarthy replied that they were too many to enumerate.

THINKS MAYOR COULD REINSTATE KRENGEL

"The Police Board has just removed an officer from the force. Does that mean that the Police Board is the supreme authority in the department?" asked Mr. McCarthy. "The Mayor is the unquestioned head of the Police Department. What is to prevent the Mayor from calling this dismissed officer into his office and reappointing him as a member of the police force as a special officer?"

Mr. Pollock referred the speaker to the constitutional provision relating to the Police Commissioners of cities as evidence that no power of removal over these officers is given the Mayor by the section. Mr. McCarthy replied that he has read the section referred to, and that it has not shaken his conviction that the Mayor possessed unquestioned power of removal over these officers if he chose to exercise it.

WIDER POWERS OF REMOVAL TO BE GIVEN TO MAYOR

The only other decisive action taken last night by the committee was the adoption of Alderman Christian's motion enlarging the Mayor's authority by giving him the power to remove any officer in the city government for failure properly to discharge his duty and for unfitness, as well as for misfeasance and malfeasance, the only grounds

Police Board Meets
Storm of Criticism

Council Committee on Charter Changes adopts Peters resolution providing for abolition of Police Board and making the Mayor executive head of the Police Department.

Police Commissioner H. M. Boykin, who voted against re-election of Detective Sergeant Krengel, announced yesterday that his resignation would be placed in the hands of City Clerk August this morning.

The Mayor's Vice Commission will meet early next week to take action on the summary dismissal of Detective Sergeant Krengel, the chief witness against Commissioners Well, Goode and McCarthy.

No answer has been made by Police Commissioner Goode to the request of the City Council for his resignation. Mr. Goode voted against the re-election of Sergeant Krengel.

"The action of the Police Commissioners in dismissing Sergeant Krengel is one of the most distinctly official acts that has occurred in Richmond during my residence in the city,"—Rev. H. D. C. MacLachlan, D. D.

"[The dismissal of Krengel] is the most outrageous thing that has happened in Richmond under similar circumstances,"—Mrs. Georgia May Johnson, president of Social Service Federation.

"The dismissal of Mr. Krengel by the Police Commissioners, in my opinion, does irreparable injury to their case in the eyes of the public,"—Rev. F. T. McFadden, D. D., secretary of the Vice Commission.

An insolent defiance of what ought to be, I believe is, the determined public sentiment of Richmond,"—Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D. D.

BOYKIN RESIGNS AS POLICE COMMISSIONER

Quits Board on Day After Voting Against Re-Election of Sergeant Krengel.

VICE COMMISSION IS CALLED

Workers for Reformed Condition Express Greatest Indignation at Summary Action in Krengel Case—No Resignation Comes From Goode.

Colonel Henry M. Boykin, member of the Board of Police Commissioners from Lee Ward, last night announced that he had written his resignation, to take effect upon the election and qualification of his successor. Mr. Boykin was one of the four commissioners who voted for the dropping of Detective Sergeant Krengel from the force at the meeting of the board Thursday night, and also for the re-election of Sergeant R. L. Shoupster to the ranks.

The resignation of Colonel Boykin will be in the hands of City Clerk August this morning, and will go before the Council Monday night. His retirement from the board, which he is said to have had under consideration for some time, marks the first break in the ranks of the commissioners who stood against the re-election of Krengel.

NO RESIGNATION COMES FROM GOODE

There were rumors yesterday that Commissioner H. M. Goode, whose resignation has been called for by the Council, would also retire, but from apparently reliable sources it is learned that the accused commissioner has no intention of giving his resignation in the immediate future. It is intimated that to forestall possible impeachment proceedings he may file his resignation to take effect at some date in the future.

While Commissioner Boykin was not personally involved in any of the charges growing out of the investigation by the Vice Commission, which resulted in the abolition of the segregated district, the fact that his resignation comes close upon the heels of the ousting of Krengel was regarded in many quarters as significant. Colonel Boykin said last night that he might have a statement to make later. Pressure brought to bear upon him by officials of the Seaboard Air Line, of which he is assistant general freight agent, is said to have had a great deal to do with his retirement.

FORCES OF REFORM ARE OUTRAGED BY ACTION

On the crest of the wave of indignation indicated by interviews given by prominent ministers of the city following the failure of the Police Board to re-elect Detective Sergeant Krengel, the Vice Commission was yesterday called upon to take action at an early date to hold a mass-meeting, at which the sentiment of the people could be expressed. Mrs. Georgia May Johnson, head of the Social Service Federation of Richmond, said last night that she believed the commission would call a meeting next week.

"The dismissal of Sergeant Krengel was the most outrageous thing that has ever happened in Richmond under similar circumstances," Mrs. Johnson declared. She had conferred with members of the Vice Commission during the day, she said, and found them thoroughly aroused over the action of the Police Board.

VICE COMMISSION WILL MEET EARLY NEXT WEEK

Members of the Vice Commission said last night that a meeting would be held early next week, and that the Krengel case would probably be considered. Rev. J. J. Gravatt, D. D., who recently succeeded Ashton Starke as chairman, declined to be quoted on the

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RUGGERS' GRILL ROOM—RUGGERS' Harry Meyers, clever cabaret entertainer, Grill Room to-night, 9 till midnight.

FEEBLE-MINDED ARE
BURDEN TO STATE

Present Methods of Treating Paupers and Criminals Do Not Reduce Number.

ALMSHOUSE SYSTEM WRONG

State Board of Charities and Corrections Makes Notable Series of Recommendations.

Dealing with and caring for paupers and criminals during the fiscal year just closed cost the State nearly \$1,000,000, while expenditures by charitable organizations and churches in the same period amounted to approximately \$2,000,000.

The figures are given in a report to be made by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, of which Rev. S. C. Hatcher, D. D., is chairman, and Rev. J. T. Maxlin, D. D., secretary, to the next General Assembly. Accompanying the general report is a special report on "Weak-Mindedness in the State of Virginia. Together With a Plan for the Training, Segregation and Prevention of the Propagation of the Feeble-Minded."

The evils with which the Commonwealth has to contend are set forth in detail as the investigators assigned to the different subjects found them, and remedies are suggested.

WOULD ELIMINATE ALL IN TWO GENERATIONS

It is declared by the investigators that approximately 80 per cent of feeble-mindedness is hereditary. The remedy suggested is this: "Prevent by segregation or sterilization the feeble-minded from this, and most of them could be eliminated in two generations."

The evils are enumerated and a remedy for each is suggested as follows:

1. Where both parents are mentally defective, feeble-mindedness is inherited, not only by one child, but by all the children in the family. Approximately 80 per cent of feeble-mindedness is hereditary.

2. Insanity, epilepsy, and feeble-mindedness occur, not only in the same individual, but in the same families, and appear to arise from the same hereditary make-up. By eliminating the feeble-minded we would proportionately reduce our insane and epileptic population. It costs, in round numbers, \$1,000 annually, exclusive of hospital care, to maintain one feeble-minded person, to maintain our institutions for the insane.

3. The feeble-minded child will not respond favorably to methods ordinarily applied to normal children.

4. Feeble-minded families live in almshouses for generations.

5. A Virginia spends nearly \$2,000,000 a year in charity. Much of this money is being used to perpetuate poverty. Our almshouses are virtually lying-in hospitals for feeble-minded women. In some of our almshouses certain feeble-minded families have lived and propagated their kind for six and seven generations. Many of them are populated by broken-down criminals, who come to these institutions to receive care. Fully 80 per cent of all persons in our almshouses are feeble-minded. One million one hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and ten dollars is tied up in almshouse real estate. The cost per capita of maintenance is \$18.86. The almshouse is not only not a suitable institution for the feeble-minded, but is a far more expensive one than a colony for the feeble-minded would be.

INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY ENCOURAGEMENT OF EVIL

6. A large number of persons receiving volunteer and public outdoor relief are feeble-minded, or are burdened with feeble-minded relatives, and indiscriminate charity encourages such persons to live at large and propagate their kind. Outdoor relief authorities and organized charities are not equipped to handle the feeble-minded, but until the State recognizes the menace and makes adequate provision for the feeble-minded, palliative remedies will have to be used in some degree.

7. Sixty-eight per cent of the children who pass through the juvenile courts are feeble-minded, and are found in the industrial schools are apparently feeble-minded, and as such will never respond to methods ordinarily applied to normal delinquents, and if thrown out on the world to shift for themselves will be the criminals of to-morrow.

JAIL PRISONERS LIVE IN IDLENESS

8. Jail prisoners are our greatest prison problem; they live in enforced idleness, while the taxpayer works to support them at an annual cost of

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SHERIFF BOISSEAU
FACES INDICTMENT

Prince George County Official Is Charged With Nonfeasance by Grand Jury.

DEPUTY AND JUSTICE NAMED

Failure to Report Violations of Law at Hopewell Ground of Charge.

In the Circuit Court of Prince George County yesterday, the grand jury investigating lawlessness at Hopewell, asked that indictments be prepared, charging Sheriff W. E. Boisseau, Deputy Sheriff C. W. Saunders and Magistrate Frank H. Britton, each with nonfeasance in office. The offenses charged by the grand jury are in connection with the alleged failure of the officers to report violations of the law at Hopewell.

The foreman of the grand jury, A. N. Coombs, did not make his report in court until late in the afternoon, and there was not sufficient time to get the formal presentments ready. In accordance with the grand jury's request, Judge Jesse F. West presiding during the investigation, directed Commonwealth's Attorney Timothy River to prepare the indictments before the adjournment of court to-day.

INFORMATION WAS GIVEN GRAND JURY MONTH AGO

The information, upon which the indictments against the three officials will be based, was presented to the grand jury more than a month ago by several witnesses. As a result of evidence given by Dr. J. H. Hargrave, county coroner of Prince George, regarding the official conduct of the sheriff at Hopewell, the two officials nearly came to blows in a Petersburg hotel early in September.

Dr. Hargrave had testified before the grand jury to the effect that Sheriff Boisseau had knowledge that liquor was being sold illegally in Hopewell. He specifically stated that he had seen the sheriff drinking beer in the Hopewell hotel with the agent of a Baltimore brewery. Sheriff Boisseau denounced the statements attributed to the coroner as absolutely false.

MAGISTRATE HAS BEEN SEATED AT HOPWELL

The information against Deputy Sheriff Saunders, who has been located at Hopewell, is said to be of a nature similar to that lodged against the sheriff. His name was involved in the evidence given by Dr. Hargrave.

Magistrate Britton has been sitting in Police Court at Hopewell for the past six months. Britton was one of the witnesses for the defense at the trial of former Police Lieutenant John Porter, charged with bribery, and on cross-examination was severely scored by Special Prosecutor George E. Wise for his failure to keep accurate records of his court proceedings. The magistrate was also questioned closely regarding the discharge of an Italian, charged with murder. The Italian murder case has been the basis for several indictments against members of the former police force on bribery charges.

SHERIFF BOISSEAU IS CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

Sheriff Boisseau is a member of a prominent Prince George County family, and has been in office for twenty years. He is the Democratic nominee to succeed himself in the November election. Deputy Sheriff Saunders is a young man, and Magistrate Britton is apparently forty-five years old. Early in the investigation Magistrate William St. Paul Pulliam was named in two indictments for felonies, each charging him with offering bribes to Du Pont police officers in connection with certain gambling operations.

Joseph Zoti, a Greek, charged with selling liquor, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to sixty days on the public roads and fined \$100. Judge West stated that the accused admitted engaging in the traffic since the investigation began, and that the court would impose a heavier penalty than had been the custom.

VERDICT IN BLUMBERG CASE IS SET ASIDE

In the case of Abe Blumberg, convicted by a jury of operating a gambling machine and given fifteen days in jail, in addition to a fine of \$100, Judge West set aside the verdict. The court held that the code provided for the trial of such offenses by a magistrate, and he remanded the case to Magistrate Perry at Hopewell.

John P. Goodman, an attorney of Hopewell, indicted for tampering with a juror in the Porter case, submitted to the court that the indictment against

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England Finds Means
to Combat Submarine
Menace of Germans

Already Results in Loss
Estimated at Between
Fifty and Seventy
Submarines.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Great Britain has discovered and put into effective operation means of combating the submarine which, according to official reports to the United States government, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between fifty and seventy German submarines. The report declares that the British admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea campaign.

New methods of offense and defense that may revolutionize naval warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased, it will cease to be a menace to commerce and battle fleets. The British censorship has revealed the disclosure of details concerning the developments. Within the last three weeks, however, confidential reports to various government departments from representatives in European capitals of neutral as well as belligerent countries have confirmed the British admiralty's view that an effective means of dealing with the submarine has been found.

MAY HAVE BEARING ON POLICY OF U. S.

These reports are being closely scrutinized on account of the bearing they may have upon the naval policy of the United States. They reaffirm officers of the navy in their conviction that the dreadnought still is the mainstay in naval warfare, and tend to disprove the profound impression created by the spectacular and prolonged time apparently required for operations of the German U-boats around the British Isles.

According to the reports, destruction of fifty submarines actually had been ascertained several weeks ago, and it was recorded as possible that the number might have reached seventy. A recent dinner was given in London which was not a formal affair, but attended by high government officials in celebration of the destruction of the fifth underwater enemy. Reports of the dinner apparently were suppressed by the censor, in accordance with Great Britain's policy of keeping Germany in doubt as to how many of the boats have been destroyed.

While the government secrecy is thrown around the subject, the United States government has information concerning the principal methods which have been successful in meeting the German war zone campaign. A submarine telephone has been discovered by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound, from observation boats or stations placed off shore connected with points on the mainland.

HUGE NETS STRETCHED TO CAPTURE SUBMARINE

For the capturing of craft whose presence has not been detected or even suspected, the government reports describe how huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to attempt to pass, and in open waters near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended between floats have been spread broadcast.

Armed patrol boats watch, and when the boats disappear beneath the water, showing that a submarine has become entangled, the patrols converge at the place, and when the victim comes to the surface it is destroyed by gunfire or captured.

A special type of mine also has been devised, which is laid in large fields, that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil and provisions either at sea or from concealed places along the coasts of the British Isles, have been ferreted out and practically disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals, and leaves them only a comparatively short time in position and equipped for effective duty.

BECOME EXPERT IN GAME OF SUBMARINE HUNTING

Destroyers, the reports declare, become expert in the game of submarine hunting, and armed trawlers also have proved very effective, on account of their speed and ability to get quickly within easy range of their victims.

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Artillery Playing
Its Part in West

Violent fighting along the western line in the Argonne region and in Champagne has lessened somewhat in intensity. Artillery is the chief instrument of warfare from the North Sea to the Vosges mountains.

The only fresh gain of additional ground claimed by any of the contending nations is made by Paris, which asserts that the French have made some new progress in the southern part of the Giverny wood, in the Artois region to the north-east of Souchez.

Directly east of Souchez and in Champagne German prisoners and guns have been taken by the French, according to Paris, and the French guns have replied efficiently to bombardments by the Germans in this region, and also in the forest of the Argonne.

On the British front to the north of Lens the situation remains unchanged, according to Field Marshal Sir John French. During the past seven days General French declares allied aircraft have damaged the railroads held by the Germans at different places, seriously impeding their operations.

On the eastern front the Germans and Austrians are still claiming gains against the Russians from Riga down into East Galicia. Petrograd, however, reports successes in the Riga region for the Russian arms.

EARLY FLOTS FLOATING
EUROPEAN WAR LOAN

Says Country's Trade Interests Demand Granting of Franco-British Credit.

WOULD ABSORB SURPLUS MONEY

Governor of Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond Believes Country Has Opportunity Now to Further Advantageous Trade Relations.

It is peculiar even to talk about this nation becoming a lender in finance if we should be unable to make or fail to make the loan, and there is no chance that we shall fail to make it," declared George J. Seligman, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, yesterday, discussing the \$200,000,000 credit which financial agents of France and England are seeking to establish in this country.

Mr. Seligman expressed positively his conviction that the floating of the big loan would materially strengthen the trade relations between the United States and the two borrowing nations, affording this country an opportunity to lay by funds at most advantageous terms with which to pay these nations for goods that they will be sending here after the war.

SAYS BIG LOAN COMES AT OPPORTUNE TIME

The \$200,000,000 loan, said Mr. Seligman, at an opportune time to enable this country to invest some of its surplus capital in bonds whose security must be beyond question. Participation in this loan to two of the strongest and most responsible nations in the world, he indicated, is much to be preferred to the granting of long-term credits in South America in an effort to capture for the United States the trade of that continent.

The organization to float the big international loan has become nationwide. Richmond bankers have already been approached on the subject, and this city will probably join the other banking centers of the country in financing the \$200,000,000 credit.

Two subjects, financial and commercial in their nature, have been very much talked about and written about recently," said Mr. Seligman.

"First, has this country become, or is it in the way to become, the chief financial center? Second, what can we do to increase the trade of this country with other countries—notably South America?"

NOT COUNTRY'S FIRST CHANCE FOR FINANCIAL SUPREMACY

"The present is not the first opportunity that has offered to advance this country on the road to financial supremacy, but we have achieved no conspicuous success in that direction heretofore."

"Last year, at the beginning of the war, when the country concerned was thrown into demoralization, we made a conspicuous failure to show that we could assume financial leadership. The interest rate in this country was allowed to jump to prohibitive figures, exceeding greatly the rates in the countries at war, and it was difficult for our own people to obtain the credit needed in their own affairs. Much less could we extend assistance abroad, and a gold pool of nations, while extent was necessary to take care of our own indebtedness to the very countries now endeavoring to borrow from us."

"A transformation has taken place in our banking and credit situation."

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IT PAYS TO TRAVEL YORK RIVER LINE

To Baltimore and beyond. Excellent steam service. Only \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip. Delightful sail up Chesapeake Bay.

ALLIES REPULSE
GERMAN ATTACKS
IN CENTER OF LINE

So Far as Known, Hold Virtually All Ground Gained.

NO FURTHER PROGRESS. EXCEPT NEAR NEUVILLE

Believed That Bulgaria Has Taken Sides With Central Powers and Turkey.

RUSSIANS IN FIERCE EFFORT

Succeed Pretty Well in Straightening Out Their Front From North to South.

LONDON, October 1.—The belief that Bulgaria has taken sides with the central powers and Turkey, and that the Anglo-French and Russian troops will assist the friends of the entente allies, while it momentarily has diverted the attention of the diplomats, has not dampened the interest of the public in the situation in the eastern and western theaters of war.

The offensive of the allies in the west and the determination with which the Russians are opposing the Austro-German advance in the east are the absorbing topics. The news from the two fronts is considered here as the best for many months. The French and British forces apparently have made no further progress, except in the region of Neuville, in Artois, but they have succeeded in repulsing the German center attacks, and, so far as is known, have held virtually all the ground gained.

MAKING BETTER POSITIONS TO HOLD POSITIONS

The Russians appear to be making a much better effort to hold their positions, for, except just in front of Dvinsk and in Volhynia, the Germans claim to have made no progress, while between those two points and in Galicia, according to Berlin, all the attacking is being done by the Russians. Indeed, the Russian troops by counter-attacking the attack which Field Marshal von Hindenburg launched at Dvinsk from the northwest have succeeded pretty well in straightening out their line from north to south.

Italy also is showing signs of renewed activity, and has commenced an offensive along the Isonzo River, particularly against the important Austrian position of Tolmino.

Serbia has been heard of the much-talked-of Austro-German offensive against Serbia, or of the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

FRENCH COMMUNICATION CLAIMS NEW PROGRESS

PARIS, October 1.—New progress for the allied troops in the Giverny wood, the capture of additional German machine guns and prisoners in the Champagne region and the stopping of a German bombardment in the Argonne by a French counter-offensive are recorded in the French official communication made public to-day.

"Further progress has been realized in the south part of Giverny woods. East of Souchez we took sixty-one prisoners belonging to the Prussian Guard and set free several French prisoners who had been in the hands of the Germans since September 29."

In Champagne a surprise attack between Auberive and the Vedegrange line enabled us to capture more machine guns and about thirty prisoners. The Germans have shelled our new positions intermittently with projectiles affecting the eyesight. Our batteries replied with good effect."

"A violent bombardment of our trenches in the Argonne north of Houette was stopped by an effective fire of our heavy guns. Our bomb throwers directed against the German trenches."

"Some shells were thrown at long range into Verdun and Nomeny. Our artillery replied. We shelled at a great distance some trains in the railway station at Vigneulles-les-Hatton-châtel, producing two violent explosions."

"In the Vosges, in the vicinity of Viols, an offensive German demonstration, accompanied and rifle fire was not followed up by infantry action."

"Our dirigible Albatross bombed last night the railway junction stations at Attigny and Vouziers. The dirigible was shelled throughout its trip, particularly at Vouziers, where it had to pass through a cloud of incendiary fuses. After achieving its mission, the airship returned to its base in good condition, having been hit only a few times in ways that did not particular damage."

RUSSIAN MISSION REACHES RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS

PETROGRAD, October 1. (via London).—A special French military mission, headed by General A. G. L. D'Amade, has reached the headquarters at the front of Emperor Nicholas.

General D'Amade for some time was in command of the French forces on the Dardanelles front.

The Lokai Anzeiger, of Berlin, said last month that France and England were ready to assist Russia by sending to her field headquarters expert strategists to replace Russian officers."

ALLIES COME TO AID OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, October 1.—It is officially announced that the conferences between Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Minister

Solid Advertising Growth